

(Mr. ARMEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO URBANA HIGH SCHOOL'S CONCERT CHOIR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Urbana High School Concert Choir is scheduled to appear in Rome, Italy during this week of March 12 through March 19 as a representative of the State of Illinois in an American Celebration of Music in Italy 1999.

The Urbana High School Concert Choir is under the directorship of Mr. Willie T. Summerville who hails from Crossett, Arkansas, attended the T. W. Daniels High School, Arkansas AM&N College at Pine Bluff, and earned a master's degree in music education from the University of Illinois at Champaign. The choir will sing during the mass on the 16th of March in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. They will sing one selection at the beginning while the priests enter, one selection during the offertory, two selections during communion, and one selection at the end of the mass.

Mr. Summerville and his 40 Urbana High School advanced concert choir members are to be commended and congratulated for being among the best in the world. But all of the Champaign-Urbana community are to be commended for their spirit of generosity and cooperation in contributing the \$70,000 needed for the group to make the trip.

The choir was selected on the basis of recommendations from State music officials, past accomplishments and superior ratings. All of the \$70,000 came from donations, many as tributes to Willie T. Summerville, an outstanding teacher for more than 30 years.

This letter, which I will read, contained the first \$1,000 contribution and says it all.

To Mr. Summerville:

Twenty-nine years ago, in the fall of 1969, I was a student in Mrs. Bryan's sixth grade class at Robeson Elementary School in Champaign, Illinois. In September of that year my father was killed as a result of injuries he sustained in a brutal beating that took place at Par 3 Golf Course. As you can imagine, it was a very difficult time for me. I found few things capable of lifting my spirits back then. Fortunately, the one exception was you, your music class and the time spent in the Robeson Chorus.

I can still remember walking into your music class. You greeted many of us with the silly names that you had made up for us. Music class was always an enjoyable, fun time. We traveled to many countries, many cultures and many people thanks to you and your piano. You taught us about racial equality and racial harmony. I still remember the words to the songs you taught us, like Marching to Pretoria, Walk on By and Good Old Days, to name just a few. On a more personal level, for a boy who had just lost his father, you served as a male mentor

and for the time we were together helped to fill some of the void left behind.

Even outside the classroom, you were an influence in my life. As you may recall, I learned to play trumpet from the band teacher, Phil Garringer, and at his insistence participated in two statewide annual solo music competitions. You were my accompanist for both of those contests, and each time I took home medals. But you were more than an accompanist. You were my coach, my conscience and the driving force behind my success in those contests. You taught me that you play like you practice. You taught me about goals and challenged me to set high standards for performance. You taught me how to work to achieve them. Most of all you taught me to believe in myself at a time when my confidence was shaken. In so many ways, you helped to shape my life and teach me lessons that I still use and practice today. In short, you touched my life.

I am so pleased to learn that you are still shaping and touching young lives. A trip to Rome for your students will no doubt be a life-changing experience for many of them. They will never be the same again for having gone to Italy or for having had you as their teacher. I am thankful that it is finally my turn to help you, and in a very small way repay you for all that you have done for me. I have no doubt that you will succeed in raising the funds you need for the trip. To you and your students, I say learn and enjoy. And thanks again for the memories and lessons on life.

Tim Miller, Vice President, General Counsel, Crane Plastics.

Again I say congratulations to the Urbana High School Concert Choir, to the Champaign-Urbana community, and all of those who made this opportunity possible for 40 outstanding young people to make a trip that they otherwise never would have experienced.

Again I say congratulations to my cousin, Willie Summerville and his wife Valeria, both outstanding teachers, outstanding parents, parents of the year, humanitarians, and I say thanks to you for looking out for the young people from Chicago who come to Champaign-Urbana to attend the University of Illinois. I am certain that Moses and Lenora Summerville are proud of your work and the impact that you have had on the lives of others.

Again, congratulations to you, all of the people of Champaign-Urbana, and certainly to the 40 outstanding young people who will get the opportunity to sing at St. Peter's Basilica.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BILIRAKIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

INTRODUCTION OF MILITARY FAMILY FOOD STAMP TAX CREDIT BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, approximately 11,000 of our military families are on food stamps. Let me repeat that. Eleven thousand military families are on food stamps. The men and women who volunteer to protect and defend the citizens and freedoms of this Nation are struggling to make ends meet. Our troops accept the most awesome responsibility, yet they are so severely underpaid that many must take on second jobs. Others are forced to accept food stamps in order to feed their families. Still many others out of pride refuse government assistance and their families suffer silently.

Mr. Speaker, I find this absolutely inexcusable. These men and women are willing to defend and die for this Nation and yet our troops are paid so little that thousands can barely afford to feed their own families. Unfortunately, the problems that face our military extend well beyond pay levels. Today's average soldier, sailor, airman and marine is both overworked and undercompensated, and it is not surprising. Defense spending has been cut nearly in half under the current administration. President Clinton will not pay for the increased operational needs of the armed services, but he continues to deploy our forces at a rate greater than any other President in peacetime since World War II. These deployments, which often have no direct bearing on our national security, have cost our Nation over \$13 billion. Frequent deployments are taking their toll on our aging equipment, they are separating our troops from their families, and are quickly wearing out our forces.

I have the honor of representing a district with four military bases, Cherry Point Marine Air Station, Camp Lejeune Marine Base, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and the Elizabeth City Coast Guard Base. I have spent many hours meeting privately off-base with dozens of pilots, commanders and enlisted personnel. They will tell you, Mr. Speaker, the current state of our military is cause for concern. We cannot continue to do more with less, nor can we expect to continue to recruit and retain men and women to an all-volunteer force until we address the issues that affect the quality of life of our troops.

Mr. Speaker, at this point our military has all but hit the bottom of the barrel. Over the last few years, Congress has continued to bring this serious discrepancy between civilian and military pay to the attention of this administration. As a result, the administration has finally started to consider a pay increase to combat the growing problem. This is a good first step, but we need to build upon this momentum.

Today I introduced a bill to curb what I consider one of the most unacceptable situations that faces our military families, and that is that our military families need food stamps. The bill I filed today, the Military Family Food Stamp Tax Credit Bill of 1999,

will extend a tax credit to military families to ensure that they no longer have to depend on the government to put food on their table. The tax credit also helps our enlisted troops overseas who currently cannot participate in the food stamp program. With the anticipated increase in basic pay and this tax credit, we can look forward to raising the income level of our Nation's military so they will no longer be forced to rely on food stamps.

I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the political aisle will join me in honoring the important role of our United States military and support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SHIMKUS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

QUESTIONS THAT MUST BE ASKED REGARDING OUR NATION'S COMMITMENT OF GROUND FORCES TO KOSOVO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow this House will debate whether the United States ground forces should be deployed to Kosovo as part of a NATO force to oversee the implementation of an agreement negotiated by a group of countries led by the United States. This body does not often debate foreign policy. Under our Constitution, foreign policy is generally the responsibility of the executive branch. But there are some limitations to that power. It is up to us to ask the tough questions, to oversee, to be the check in a system of checks and balances that generally works in the people's best interests.

We are the People's House. And while professionals might sometimes decry our provincialism, collectively we bring a perspective, an important and different perspective, to these decisions. The troops that will go to Kosovo to us are not unit designations or blocks on an organization chart. They are kids, the sons and daughters of members of our Kiwanis Clubs. They played football at our high schools and sang in the church choir. They are the kids who delivered our newspapers and struggled with math homework. They decided to go into the service because their dads did, or because they really have not decided what they want to do

with their lives, or because they wanted to earn money for college, or see the world a little bit before they settled down, or because of duty to country.

There will be 4,000 names and faces with families from our hometowns who will be asked to go to a province most of them probably could not have found on a map a few months ago, and before we send them overseas, we need to ask ourselves some tough questions. I know that, because I used to be one of them. I am the first woman veteran in the history of the United States to serve in the House of Representatives. I have friends and classmates who serve tonight in the Gulf, in Korea, in Europe, and all over the United States. I also know a little bit about NATO and European security policy, having served as a member of the United States Mission to NATO and as a director on the National Security Council staff at the White House during the period of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact. I am a strong supporter of NATO and of American engagement in the world. But my support is not unconditional or blind, nor should it be for any of us.

Let us not underestimate how profoundly serious our vote tomorrow will be. We will endorse or reject the indefinite assignment of 4,000 American men and women as part of a 30,000-person NATO deployment into the territory of a sovereign country, with which we are not at war and over the objections of that country, on the grounds that the administration of the province of Kosovo is not in accordance with international humanitarian standards. While we may have come to this point by small steps, the policy we will debate tomorrow is an extraordinary departure from what was envisioned in the NATO charter, and I would argue a departure from much of American diplomatic history.

I rise tonight not to argue with you for or against the Kosovo resolution, that will be for tomorrow, but to suggest to my colleagues some of the questions we must answer and ask on behalf of our constituents.

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First, what is the threat to U.S. security or a vital U.S. national interest? We need to be able to answer this not in vague and rhetorical ways, but very specifically.

Second, what is the political objective we are trying to achieve, and is the deployment likely to achieve that political objective? In Kosovo, the purpose seems to be to stop oppression of the Kosovars and begin a process that will lead to a referendum on autonomy, but not independence.

Third, is the size and structure of the proposed force, their rules of engagement, their lines of command, clearly defined and adequate to the task so that risks are mitigated? Who do our forces report to, and who decides what they can and cannot do? Whom do they shoot at and for what causes? Do they

have the armored vehicles and the air support they will need if everything does not go exactly as planned? And it will not. How are forces to react when KLA members refuse to disarm, as many will? How should they react to outside intervention, unlike Bosnia where there are enclaves that different ethnic groups claim? In Kosovo, the Serbs and the Kosovars are claiming the same territory, and we are led to understand that Serbs and Kosovars and NATO forces will be all in the same area. How do we protect our troops in that situation? And what are they allowed to do?

Mr. Speaker, tonight we have a lot to think about as we prepare for the debate tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

RATIFY CEDAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues, my colleagues in the House of Representatives, to take a stand for women. In honor of Women's History Month, I am reintroducing a resolution urging the Senate to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women known as CEDAW, C-E-D-A-W. The convention holds governments responsible for first condemning and then working to eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women. This agreement establishes rights for women not previously subjected to international standards including political laws, including employment law, including education and health care.

CEDAW was approved by the United Nations General Assembly 19 years ago to codify women's equality, 19 years ago. Since then more than 160 nations have ratified CEDAW. Also, more than two-thirds of the U.N. members have gone on record dedicating themselves to ending state sanctioned discrimination against women and girls. The one glaring exception is the oldest democracy in the world, the United States.

Mr. Speaker, since 1994 the President has repeatedly submitted this treaty to the Senate where it has languished in the Committee on Foreign Relations. The position of the United States as an international champion of human rights has been jeopardized by its failing to consider and ratify CEDAW. Worse yet, our failure to act strips the United States of its ability to sit on an international committee established in the treaty to ensure that nations are